

Table S4: Correlation between literacy and migration

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel A: full UNPS sample				
can read/write	0.0415*** (0.00933)	0.0284*** (0.00907)	0.0324*** (0.00847)	0.0242*** (0.00843)
age fixed effects	yes	yes	yes	yes
poverty controls	no	yes	yes	yes
demographic controls	no	no	yes	yes
district fixed effects	no	no	no	yes
Constant	0.821*** (0.0185)	0.841*** (0.0187)	0.822*** (0.0219)	1.418*** (0.0240)
<i>N</i>	14811	14621	14621	14621
Panel B: school age sample only (age 6-16)				
literacy (0-3 scale)	0.0199*** (0.00451)	0.0135*** (0.00447)	0.00945** (0.00442)	0.00752* (0.00454)
age fixed effects	yes	yes	yes	yes
poverty controls	no	yes	yes	yes
demographic controls	no	no	yes	yes
district fixed effects	no	no	no	yes
<i>N</i>	5017	5009	5009	5009

Data are from the 2009-2010 Uganda National Panel Survey. Dependent variable *any move* =1 if the household member spent at least 1 month away from home over the previous 12 months. Both panels show a linear probability model (LPM). The independent variable in Panel A is a binary indicator of whether the respondent can read and write; for Panel B it is a continuous (0-3) measure of literacy. Panel B is also restricted to respondents between age 6 and 16. Demographic controls are gender, whether the respondent is a nuclear member of the household head's family, and urban/rural location. Robust standard errors clustered at survey cluster level in parentheses.

* $p < .1$, ** $p < .05$, *** $p < .01$